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title: Further discussion on the motion for consideration of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017, moved by Shri Prakash Javadekar on the 25th July, 2017 (Discussion Concluded and Bill Passed).

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, hon. Minister, Shri Javadekar.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, yesterday, we started a discussion on the Bill. The issue was again raised. These are our institutes of pride and these are institutes of national importance. The four Indian Institutes of Information Technology at Gwalior, Allahabad, Jabalpur and Kancheepuram are fully funded by the Government. Now, by this Bill, we are adding Kurnool to the list. Kurnool has been decided as per the AP Reorganisation Act. *(interruptions)*

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे (गुलबर्गा) : महोदय, आपने हमारे छह लोगों को सस्पेंड कर दिया लेकिन अनुराग ठाकुर को केवल वार्निंग देकर छोड़ दिया? ...(व्यवधान)

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You discuss it with the hon. Speaker. I do not know what decision she has taken.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The working of it has already started. Two batches are already completing the course. Therefore, this is a very important development for not only Andhra Pradesh but for the whole higher education sector of India.

Information Technology is our forte and therefore, this Bill is for discussion before the House. *(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already, the hon. Speaker has given her ruling on that. I cannot overrule the ruling she has given.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: There are two consequential amendments to the Bill.

So, hon. Deputy –Speaker Sir, this is a very important Bill which gives justice and I am very sure that Members from all parties will support and pass this Bill. There are two consequential amendments also. There are some lacunae in the draft Bill. The Bill earlier passed had two lacunae which we are also correcting.

Therefore, Sir, I invite hon. Members to give their comments and suggestions so that we can improve the functioning of IIITs more efficiently and it will further the cause of higher education.

With these words, I commend the Bill for discussion.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Institutes of Information Technology Act, 2014, be taken into consideration."

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (DHARWAD): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am really thankful to you. It is a very small but a very important Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go to your seats first.

...(*Interruptions*)

14.20 hours

(At this stage, Shri K.C. Venugopal and some other hon. Members

went back to their seats.)

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Speaker has already given the ruling on the matter that you are raising now. I cannot over rule that. She has given the ruling already. She has made her observations in the House. So, how can I review that? It can be decided by the Speaker alone. So, you can again raise the matter before the Speaker. I cannot do anything. What can I do? You please tell me.

...(*Interruptions*)

14.21 hours

(*At this stage, Shri K.C. Venugopal and some other hon. Members came*

and stood on the floor near the Table.)

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very small Bill but at the same time a very important Bill which is ultimately going to declare the IIIT, Kurnool as an institution of national importance. The IIIT, Kurnool will become the fifth 100 per cent Centrally funded institution of national importance. Since the academic session has already commenced, we need to pass this Bill. This is not only important but also very urgent. The reason being this institution has already started its academic session and admissions also have already taken place. That is why my submission to the hon. Members of the Opposition in general and to Shri Kharge in particular is please discuss this Bill as it is your commitment. That commitment should be honoured.

The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Act, 2014 confers the status of national importance to this institute. As far as the appointment of Director is concerned, in the Search Committee the same Director was supposed to be there according to the previous law. Now, it is being amended. There was only an Assistant Professor. Only he could be appointed. Even if he is above the Assistant Professor, he could not be appointed. That lacuna is being corrected.

As already explained by the hon. Minister, it is a very small but an important Bill. Having said that, I hope that this institution, under the leadership of Shri Prakash Javadekar, within a very short time will rank among the top 100 institutions of the world. So far in India, even after 70 years of Independence – next month we are completing 70th year of our Independence – we do not have even one institute of global ranking. We know who has ruled this country so far. I do not want to politicize this issue. That is why I would like to remind them that even after 60 years of their rule, despite our ancestors being so intelligent, they could not produce any institute of global ruling. We came out with the concept of zero. After 1 to 9, what next was the issue before the world. At that time, the concept of zero was given by Aryabhatta. Not only that, दुनिया गोल है, यह भी हमने बताया, बहुत पहले बताया था। Even during *vedic* times, we called it as '*bhu mandal*'. Mandal means round. We called geography '*bhugol*'. It means it is round and spherical. अंडाकार है, गोलाकर है, यह बहुत पहले ही कहा था। We have a rich legacy in various fields, right from mathematics to surgery. So, there were so many achievements by the ancient Indians. हमारे जो पूर्वज हैं, उन्होंने किया है। ...(व्यवधान) लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी इन 70 सालों में एक भी इंस्टीट्यूशन...(व्यवधान) इनके 60 सालों के काल खंड के बाद भी इंस्टीट्यूशन हन्ड्रेड रैंकिंग में नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान) We can understand as to what is the situation....(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats. Now, nothing is going on record. Hon. Members, I am requesting you to go back to your seats. Then, I will allow your leader to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : I feel that to bring it below the 100th ranking, our Government, under the leadership of Shri Prakash Javadekar ji, is putting the best efforts. Along with that, I would like to tell that the skill and finishing touch is also important for all these institutions. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, let him speak. Please go back to your seats. If you go back to your seats, I will allow your leader to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : The labourer or the graduate, whosoever it is, the total number of skilled workforce in our country is only 4.69 per cent....(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Joshi, let Shri Kharge ji speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

14.27 hours

(At this stage, Shri M.I. Shanavas and some other hon. Members

went back to their seats.)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : They are going back, Sir. We are very obedient. ...(*Interruptions*) But the Government always creates problems for us. Sir, you know Rule 376. Hon. Speaker or hon. Deputy Speaker, whosoever presides, when the House is not in order, any bill or any other subject should not be discussed. ...(*Interruptions*) Now, you are ignoring all the rules and discussing. How can it be done? ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have raised issue regarding the order in the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You want to revoke the suspension.

...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is the point which you have raised. This decision has been taken by the hon. Speaker. She has already given some Ruling in the morning and explained everything. Therefore, whatever you said here, I will convey the same to the hon. Speaker. Please allow the House to run.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : This is the cause of action. Therefore, you should adjourn the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever you said, it has been recorded. I have allowed you to speak and to raise your point.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : You can adjourn the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How can I adjourn the House? I cannot do this. When other members are not accepting it, how can I adjourn the House?

...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Except you people, nobody is raising this issue. Shri Joshi, you may continue.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Sir, I would like to tell the House as to how this problem is being addressed in other countries. For example, in Germany, students start practical training, that is the industry-linked training from the High School level itself....(*Interruptions*)

14.29 hours

(*At this stage, Shri M.I. Shanavas and some other hon. Members came*

and stood on the floor near the Table.)

This combines the hands on practical exposure with theoretical study. Through this mechanism, students graduate with the University degree and substantial work experience in the field concerned....(*Interruptions*) This model has been replicated in France, the Netherlands and even in China. ...(*Interruptions*) But what is the situation in our country? There is one institution by the name Aspiring Minds. According to their Report, every year 15-lakh engineering graduates come out of the institutions. Out of them, more than 60 per cent are not employable. This is because in spite of very good theoretical teaching or curriculum activities for them, they do not have the finishing touch or the skill. Sometimes they do not have communication skill or sometimes they do not have technical skill. For this reason, they are becoming unemployable. For that, what I suggest is that their skill has to be developed. You know, Sir, the capacity and the intelligence of our kids who are studying.

Hon. Prakash Javadekar *ji* recently conducted a programme by the name 'Hackathon'. You know, Sir, this is, in a way, a challenge given to all the engineering and IT students to find out a solution for the public cause. ...(*Interruptions*) When he gave a call under the guidance of hon. Prime Minister, thousands and thousands of students participated. Prakash Javadekar *ji* called me one day over telephone and said, "Even in your constituency, in Hubli, Hackathon is going to happen. In the morning you go to the BVB College at 7 o'clock." When I went at 7.30 in the morning to the BVB College, the entire college was full of young students and they told that they have been assigned such and such problem and they are trying to find the solution. Not only young people are involved in this. ...(*Interruptions*)

This is a new concept, a new idea. If a man thinks from a different angle, how are our young people going to react? Prakash Javadekar *ji* is the best example. When he gave a call, more than 20 to 22 thousand students participated. Even 33 Government Departments identified the problem. This is what Prakash Javadekar told on that day in his speech to the entire nation and to the world. ...(*Interruptions*) Either IAS officers or IFS officers, whoever are sitting in the chamber, they think that they are answerable to people. हमारे डिपार्टमेंट में यह प्राब्लम है, हम इस प्राब्लम की सोल्यूशन नहीं निकाल पाए हैं, इसलिए हम इसे हैकाथॉन में दे देंगे। अगर हमारे यंग स्टूडेंट्स इसका कुछ सोल्यूशन निकालते हैं तो उसे ले लेंगे। ऐसे उस डिपार्टमेंट ने भी कोऑपरेट किया। The Department was able to identify their problems. Generally the problems are faced by the people. The Department officials identified their problems and they were handed over to the students who participated in Hackathon. By saying so, what I am trying to stress upon is this. If a challenge is given, if facility is given, if a call is given to the students and if they are encouraged, our young students can find out a solution which has not been found out since last 60 years. This is what Prakash Javadekar *ji* is doing. ...(*Interruptions*)

Lastly, I come to entrepreneurship. I am not going into the entire details of that. As far as our graduates are concerned, as per the figures released by the National Science Foundation (NSF), National Centre for Engineering and Statistics, out of 29 lakh Asian immigrant scientists and engineers in the United States in 2013, 9.5 lakhs belonged to India. It means, one-third of Indian who are completing their education from the premier institutes are going to foreign countries because they are not getting encouragement here. ...(*Interruptions*)That is why I would request that these premier institutions should also include entrepreneurship in their training so that the students need not go seeking job elsewhere. ...(*Interruptions*) अभी हमारे देश में क्या हो रहा है? ग्रेजुएट हो तो काम पर जाओ। This calculated risk taking should also be encouraged and entrepreneurship should also be a part of the training so that they will become entrepreneurs; they will not become job seekers. They will become the job providers. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : I am really sorry. I have got so many points. ...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Sir, I rise to speak on the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017. I would have been very happy to speak in support of the Bill if the House had been in order. ...(*Interruptions*) But unfortunately, the House is not in order. Six Members have been suspended. We have appealed for withdrawing their suspension. Still it has fallen on deaf ears. Today, we saw another case of *â€¦** the same offence that Mr. Mann was suspended for two sessions. One Ruling Party Member has been *â€¦** with a warning. ...(*Interruptions*) Speaking on the Bill, I have said that there should be*â€¦** , as in the case of Shri Mann and as in the case of the Ruling Party Members. But as far as the Bill is concerned, there is nothing to take exception to. A new Indian Institute of Information Technology is being set up at Kurnool in Andhra

Pradesh. ...(*Interruptions*)

Actually, it was there earlier. It was called the Indian Institute of Technology, Manufacturing and Design but now, its name is being changed and it is being subsumed as an Indian Institute of Information Technology in addition to the four Government funded IIITs which were already there. So, the Minister is coming with a bigger Bill on this issue.

All I want to say is that information technology education is being handled in a bad way in our country. ...(*Interruptions*) Any engineering college can open IT. Now, Information Technology is a new subject and with three or four computers, they say that they are teaching Information Technology. Students passing out from there have no idea of hardware. They learn a little bit of software. So, national course or curriculum for all Information Technology courses all over the country should be enunciated so that there is standardization of Information Technology education in the country and students are not taken for a ride. Otherwise, you see Information Technology in our country consists of software. Software is mainly making programs but hardly we are manufacturing any hardware in this country. The chips, the circuits, the large scale integrated circuits are not being manufactured. We must give emphasis to hardware manufacturing and hardware development in this country. ...(*Interruptions*)

The other thing is that Information Technology Companies like Wipro, Infosys and Tata Consultancy Services are normally doing body shopping. They are taking fresh engineering graduates. They are sometimes paying them from third year. But they do not take IT graduates. They are taking any engineering graduate and then they are training in their software and asking them to design programs. We want that these companies employ properly educated IT students who have had experience of both software and hardware. ...(*Interruptions*) With that, I say that we have no objection to the IIIT at Kurnool. It is a good thing that Andhra Pradesh has an IIIT. I hope there is an IIIT at Kalyani. You have got another Bill where you will be recognizing 15 IIITs. .â€¦ (*Interruptions*)

With that, I again repeat my appeal. Please withdraw the suspension of six Congress Members *â€¦** . Thank you.

SHRI LADU KISHORE SWAIN (ASKA): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, at the outset, I would like to extend my gratitude to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the subject. We fully support to the required amendments into the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017....(*Interruptions*)

The said bill seeks to declare the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kurnool of Andhra Pradesh as an institution of national importance. As of now, four such institutions are in the country and inclusion of Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kurnool would be the fifth one in this list. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the said Bill reads that:

> "The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Act, 2014, which was enacted, *inter alia*, to declare certain Institutes of Technology to be institutions of "national importance"."

The Government of India set up a new Indian Institute of Technology, Design and Manufacturing at Kurnool in the State of Andhra Pradesh to give effect to its obligation under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. Now it has been decided to amend the Indian Institutes of Information Technology Act, 2014 so as to bring the said Institute within the scope of that Act and to declare it as an institution of national importance. ...(*Interruptions*)

Among other things, the present Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives. We welcome this decision, and I am happy to state that the Government is taking efforts to increase the standing of educational institutions by giving them national status. In the same breath, I would like to demand that Odisha too deserves special consideration. There was a proposal and an MoU was signed by Tata Company to open an Indian Institute of Information Technology under PPP at Berhampur in Odisha but it is not in the list....(*Interruptions*)

I would like to draw your kind attention to the Cabinet approved Indian Institutes of Information Technology (PPP) Bill, 2017 to grant statutory status to 15 Indian Institutes of Information Technology under Public-Private Partnership and declare them as institutions of national importance. However, in the said approval, there is not even one such institution proposed for the State of Odisha. Odisha is being neglected, and neglected indeed....(*Interruptions*)

In the past three years, the Government has not shown any sort of consideration to our State and also to the demand of the National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER), Bhubaneswar which needs to be conferred with the status of institute of national importance. The Government of Odisha has also assured that it will extend all the support required to make this institute a world class structure. Our hon. Chief Minister, Naveen Patnaik Ji had written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister on 2nd June, 2017 seeking the status of the said institution as of national importance through an Act of Parliament....(*Interruptions*)

The grant of a formal degree in information technology would enhance the prospects of the graduating students in the job market and will also enable the institutions to attract enough students required to develop a strong research base in the country in the field of information technology. Also, the emerging needs of the industry and the economy as a whole for skilled technical manpower are expected to be met from the talent pool of trained personnel of the institutes. ...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is well known to all of us that India's economic progress rests with the overall development of its rural areas. If adequate attention is given to harness the growth potential of agriculture sector by imparting quality research base through use of scientific and modern information technology, our progress in the sector could be manifold. Even after implementation of MGNREGA, a vast majority of our rural migrant workers are leaving their base to urban construction and other such unorganized sectors to work as labourers with minimum or with no basic facilities. ...(*Interruptions*)

In this context, when we talk of having any institution of national importance, they should be looked at in this backdrop. We have all the support to

the said amendment. However, we should also think of establishing Agriculture Universities and such institutions of excellence in promoting technology to cater to the need of the small and marginal farmers in improving productivity and production, which would make them self-reliant and self-sustainable....(*Interruptions*)

Given the distress conditions in farming sector, unless we establish such institutions, which would enhance the farming activities in rural areas, any other institution with the tag of 'national importance', or the use of advanced information technology, would be of no use as majority of our workforce is dependent on the agricultural sector for their daily livelihood.

Finally, Sir, I would urge the hon. Minister through you to consider the Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT) as an institute of national importance. This institute also deserves to be declared as an institute of national importance as it has the capability of transforming agricultural practices with the help of modern technology in the State of Odisha....(*Interruptions*)

Lastly, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject. Thank you, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE (MUMBAI SOUTH CENTRAL): Thank you Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to speak on the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017. It is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill that the Government of India set up a new Indian Institute of Technology, Design and Manufacturing at Kurnool in the State of Andhra Pradesh....(*Interruptions*)

The amendment in this bill seeks to endow on this Institute the status of the national importance. Keeping in view the concern of youth welfare, I urge the Government to set up an Indian Institute of Technology, Design and Manufacturing at Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) as well. ...(*Interruptions*)

I would like to tell the House that large scale layoffs of Information Technology workers is taking place in the IT companies. The Shiv Sena is really concerned about white collared middle class youth losing their jobs in the Indian IT industry. We are also concerned about Indian farmers. ...(*Interruptions*)

Indian techies mostly youths are committing suicide. On the one hand, when the NDA Government is ensuring that it keeps its promise of promoting more and more job creation in the country, on the other, many analysts have been forecasting big layoffs to happen in Indian IT sector. This needs corrective policy framework. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, it is a matter of great concern as last week a 25 year old techie from Andhra Pradesh, employed in Pune, allegedly jumped off the sixth floor of the hotel he was staying at and killed himself. As reports mentioned, he left a suicide note saying, 'In IT industry, there is no job security. I am worried a lot about my family.' ...(*Interruptions*)

During Smart India Hackathon 2017, our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi said, "India is a youthful nation and technology has made things so much simpler. Technology and innovation are powering so many changes. Things like floppies, tape recorders and the walkman are history. Artificial intelligence, 3D technologyâ€¦. See how the world is undergoing changes. This is an era of 'Internet of Things'." â€¦ (*Interruptions*)

Sir, my concern is about job security of the IT workers. What steps is the Government taking to stop job losses and layoffs in IT sector? ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, on the one hand, IT companies sit on huge cash buffers, they go for overseas acquisitions, on the other, they do not offer one year notice period to youths, rather they go for instant hire and fire policy. This should be stopped immediately. ...(*Interruptions*)

Our party, Shiv Sena demands that the Government should come out with a policy of banning firing of youth from jobs, who are below the age of 35 years, to save them from mental trauma. Then, there should be at least a minimum notice period of 2 years for youth below 30 years and one year for youth below 35 years. Cash rich IT companies should not be allowed to fire its workers instantly without prior notice and the same should be issued after approval from the Government. If we can save rich corporates from bank NPAs issue, it is high time we equally save white collared youth of middle class from being abruptly fired from IT industries. ...(*Interruptions*)

I conclude my speech in support of the Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister for this Bill. Thank you, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I have a Point of Order under Rule 349 – Rules to be observed by the Members in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, Rule 349 says, "Whilst the House is sitting, a Member shall not interrupt any Member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises or in any other disorderly manner". ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, a very important Bill like this is being transacted ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY (CHEVELLA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you.

The Bill is important and at the outset, let me tell that on behalf of the TRS Party, we support this Bill. However, I would like to cover two or

three clauses. My first point is about clause 2 dealing with committee composition. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When I allow you to speak, at that time, you may tell this.

...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can understand. I will allow you to speak when clauses are taken up.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY : In the original Act, the composition of the committee that selects the Institute's Director includes a Director of IIIT. We fully agree that it should be replaced by a Director of IIT because the objectivity in the selection might get hampered when one Director selects another Director. We welcome this clause.

My new point is about clause 3 which says that the Board of Governors would appoint the Assistant Professors. Here, we should tread a little carefully because we have to see who knows better, that is, whether a person from outside should be appointed as Assistant Professor or a person should be promoted to the level of Assistant Professor from amongst the Lecturers working in that institute. The Director will have the best knowledge of this. This clause takes away the power from the Director and gives it to the Board of Governors and members of Board of Governors may be sitting in different cities, like Delhi, and they may not have the knowledge to select correctly. Both the things have their own merits and demerits. So, I suggest a half-way *via media* that there should be a weightage of 50 per cent or at least 40 per cent to Director's recommendation or his recommendation has to be taken into cognizance by the Board of Governors while selecting a person for the post of Assistant Professor.

I would request the hon. Minister to declare the institute in Kurnool as an institute of national importance. Andhra Pradesh is our neighbouring State. It is also a newly formed State. It has great aspirations. It has great challenges also which all of us know. We fully support that Andhra Pradesh needs this institution and they also need adequate money. They also have to face some financial challenges. They need a lot of support. They also need a High Court. They are operating without a High Court. Of course, the Law Minister is sitting here. ...(*Interruptions*)

There are some general issues as well relating to IT industry. Being from the industry, I may tell that the first few IIITs were not formed by the State, including the one in my constituency, the Gachibowli IIIT in Hyderabad. There are some best practices also. I just looked at the average placements across 24 IIITs. The approximate figure is of about 70 per cent placements. Some of them have 100 per cent placements, including the one in Hyderabad. What is it that the Hyderabad institute is doing correctly and what is it that the other institutes are doing wrongly? The figure of placement in other institutes is as low as 40 per cent or 60 per cent. It means that we are guaranteeing that approximately 30 to 50 per cent of the students will not get a job. It goes against the very nature of these institutes. So, let us see what things are being done right in Hyderabad IIIT.

In IIIT, Hyderabad, there is a Department of Arts and Performing Arts. It is compulsory for every IT student to take up one form of art, whether it is painting, drawing or theatre. I was invited to a Chinese language play – Monkey King - in the IIIT. I think, it has a merit because IT industry is rapidly changing. Earlier, IT professionals used to spend a lot of time in maintaining and upgrading softwares, but softwares are upgrading themselves through machine learning. So, the IT industry is now being faced with the same challenges which it had posed to other industries. The IT professionals themselves, IT advancements themselves are making them redundant. So, it is the culture. It is not about understanding programming languages; it is about understanding human problems and organizational problems which are also equally important. That is where the art comes into play.

Similarly, we have foreign languages also. Usually, IT people go to the UK, the USA and other places, but from the IIITs, there are students who are going to China and working as IT professionals there. These are some best practices in some institutions. So, we are doing something right in some institutions.

We have a young and dynamic IT Minister, Shri K.T. Rama Rao. He particularly visits this institution at least twice a month. Inside this institution is the largest incubation centre of India. Also, Shri K.T. Rama Rao has been attracting industries in and around this institution. Some of these industries are inside the campus of this institute which are especially the start-ups. So, these were some of the best practices. ...(*Interruptions*)

As regards having foreign faculty, they should be real foreign faculty and not some NRIs who stayed there for one year and came back. ...(*Interruptions*) This is the cross-cultural learning, that is, having foreign faculty, and as important as having foreign faculty is having foreign students. ...(*Interruptions*) So, it will be a great exposure if our students work with a few German students or Japanese students or Chinese students. ...(*Interruptions*)

Lastly, the other day we spoke about primary education and how this IT exposure is not there. â€¦ (*Interruptions*) As regards IIITs, just like the corporates are given Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR), the IIITs have to be given social responsibility of imparting and exposing the nearby district youth to IT. ...(*Interruptions*)

With this, I thank you for this opportunity. ...(*Interruptions*) Thank you. â€¦ (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.K. BIJU (ALATHUR): Thank you, Deputy-Speaker, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*) We had discussed the IIIT PPP mode in this august House last week. ...(*Interruptions*) This Bill seeks to make a very small amendment, but whether it is small or big, the amendment is happening in the education sector. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore, it is very much important. ...(*Interruptions*)

Education, as we know, moulds the future of our country. ...(*Interruptions*) But the Government recently published a New Education Policy - 2016 and this New Education Policy document itself clearly mentions that the Government has no money and that is why they are not going to invest in the field of public education. ...(*Interruptions*) This document also mentions about the poor percentage of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in our country. ...(*Interruptions*)

This document itself states that the GER in higher education is one of the major challenges, which we are facing in India. ...(*Interruptions*) The GER in higher education was 23.6 per cent in 2014-2015; it has set a target to increase the GER to 25.2 per cent in 2017-2018; and further to 30 per cent in 2020-2021. ...(*Interruptions*) How is it possible if you are not ready to invest a single penny in the field of higher education? ...(*Interruptions*) The countries like US, Europe and everywhere else higher education spending is much higher than that spent by our country. ...(*Interruptions*) The Government is going back or has withdrawn from spending in higher education. â€¦ (*Interruptions*) How can we achieve this target in 2021, that is, 30 per cent of GER in this country? ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, at present, the variation among the social groups too are considerable. ...(*Interruptions*) If we analyze the overall GER, 23.6 per cent for the participation of gender and social group, we will find out that it is 24.5 per cent for boys and 22.7 per cent for girls; 18.5 per cent for Scheduled Castes; and 13.3 per cent for Scheduled Tribes in 2014-2015 estimate. ...(*Interruptions*)

We are going with NEP, but this social gap is increasing year by year. ...(*Interruptions*) The last time that I addressed this august House to discuss on the issue of IIIT PPP mode, I have mentioned that more than 10,000 engineering colleges are functioning with the approval of AICTE in our country, but there is gap in SC / ST and other socially backward sections in engineering education and higher education as a whole. ...(*Interruptions*) We can take some remedial measures to allow proper higher education platform for the toiling people of this country. ...(*Interruptions*) We had sat in the HRD Standing Committee with the HRD Minister for more than 4 years. ...(*Interruptions*)

15.00 hours

We had discussed many Bills. One of the Bills is the Unfair Practices Bill. What is happening in the field of higher education, and what is happening to the self-financing institutions in the field of higher education? I don't know as to what has happened to that Bill. Before 2000, in my State, Kerala, we had fully concentrated towards improvement of public education. In 2000, the Congress-led Government had started self-financing institutions in our country but now, we are facing the crisis. In my constituency, a boy has committed suicide due to attack by goons from a private self-financing institution. In this regard, I had submitted a letter to the hon. Minister; I didn't get any response. This is the situation not only in Kerala but the same is also happening in almost all the States of the country. The Government should seriously intervene in this matter. Only then, can we improve the quality of education, particularly, educational institutions in the fields of engineering and higher education. ...(*Interruptions*)

The Bill amends the Indian Institutes of Information Technology Act, 2014. The Act declares certain Institutes of Technology as institutions of national importance. Further, it seeks to (i) develop new knowledge in information technology; and (ii) provide manpower of global standards for the information technology industry. â€¦ *Interruptions*)

Another important aspect is appointment of the Director. Under the Act, there is a Search-cum-Selection Committee which recommends names to the Central Government for the appointment of the Director of an institute. The Bill modifies the composition of the Search-cum-Selection Committee by replacing the Director of an Indian Institute of Information Technology with the Director of an Indian Institute of Technology. Selection of the Director is okay but what about the selection of teaching faculty? What is the process of selection of teaching faculty in the so-called autonomous institutions? A lot of litigation is before the High Courts and the Supreme Court. They were to choose the wrong choices in higher educational institutions. Now, it is not at all affected but in future, our future generations would suffer due to this. We have to choose teaching faculty on merit for our institutions of national importance. Then only can we get proper and good teaching faculty.

We are going to establish institution of national importance. ...(*Interruptions*) Last time too, I had raised this issue. What is the status of reservation in these institutions? We have to think about the percentage of SC/ST students and the teaching faculty in these institutions. We have to support the teeming millions of people in these institutions.

Before I conclude, I would request the hon. Minister to respond to the issues raised by me.

SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA (KURNOOL): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important subject pertaining to my constituency. I am extremely thankful to the Government for setting up of an Indian Institute of Technology, Design and Manufacturing at Kurnool as a part of its obligation under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

Through this Bill, designed as the Indian Institute of Information Technology at Kurnool, it is proposed to be declared as an institution of national importance. This institution is not yet operational at Kurnool though an amount of Rs.3.10 crore had been allocated for 2015-16 and Rs.20 crore for 2016-17. The construction work has not yet commenced, though students are being enrolled for this institute and the classes are being held at Kancheepuram in Tamil Nadu, a far off place. I would request this Government to speed up developing necessary infrastructure and commence operations at Kurnool.

The main objective of this Bill is to make available facilities for higher education, research and training in various fields of technology. During the last few decades, India's large population started benefiting and enjoying the outcome of progress in technology. The vision of the Institutes like NITs and IITs in creating research centres of the highest calibre is really appreciated. The benefits of such research are already percolating down to the people and impacted their standards of living in our country. Though we have made progress in setting up institutions of higher learning, yet they are not able to cope up with the growing population. In this connection, I take this opportunity to make a few humble submissions with regard to Rayalaseema and specially Kurnool which are backward areas, for the consideration of this Government.

Ours is a newly created State. We have moved out of Hyderabad, when many institutes of national and even global importance have been set up, leaving all of them to our brothers and sisters in Telangana. I request this Government to set up IIM in the backward region of Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh. Setting up such institutions will bring the backward areas into national limelight and help them to come out of their backwardness.

Hence, I would request the Government to start IIM at Kurnool.

There is a feeling of disappointment among the people of Andhra Pradesh having lost a well-developed Capital. This feeling is more so among the people of Rayalaseema and especially of Kurnool for not having considered setting up Capital in Kurnool which was once the Capital of Andhra.

With the formation of newly created Andhra Pradesh, Kurnool District and especially the entire Rayalaseema is being neglected. The entire development is being concentrated in and around Amaravathi where a number of universities and Institutes like AIIMS are being set up. I would request this Government to divert some of the developmental activities from Amaravathi to Kurnool and to the entire Rayalaseema. In the days of internet, administration need not be centralised in one place. The administrative machinery can also be decentralised and some headquarters may be set up in Kurnool which was once the State Capital. In this regard, since the Law Minister is here, I would request him that even Kurnool needs a High Court to be established there. That is also one of my requests. I request the Government to set up manufacturing industries in Kurnool which will provide job opportunities in the most backward region of the country. I also request the Government to consider setting up Institutes relating to dry-land agriculture in Kurnool. I feel very happy to speak on a subject concerning my constituency and I welcome this Bill whole-heartedly.

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI) (ANAKAPALLI): Sir, first of all, I convey my sincere thanks to the hon. Deputy Speaker. I also convey my sincere thanks to the hon. HRD Minister Shri Prakash Javadekarji and the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji because they have sanctioned almost nine institutes for our State in the last three years. On behalf of our State, on behalf of our Chief Shri Chandrababu Naidu, I convey my thanks both to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. HRD Minister. There are two more institutions pending – the Tribal University and the Central University. We would expect that the Tribal University and the Central University would be sanctioned this year. On behalf of Telugu Desam Party and on my own behalf, I support this Bill.

This institution was already established under the AP Reorganization Act of 2014. But, we are now discussing only small amendments. Both our country and our State are agriculture-based. This country and this State require a lot of colleges. Even though it is the responsibility of the State to provide education, yet because of the privatization, liberalization and globalization many private colleges are coming up. Colleges are increasing. Education is increasing. But, on par with engineering seats, jobs are not increasing, industrialisation is not increasing. So, I request the hon. HRD Minister, on par with education to think about employment.

Our hon. Prime Minister also set up one Skill Development Mission. There is a wide gap between the institutional training and industrial expeditions. Definitely, this Skill Development Mission fills that gap. Our hon. CM, Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu, is an icon for IT revolution in this country. He is a man who developed the IT industry in Khammam District. Now, our hon. Minister, Shri Nara Lokesh garu is the IT Minister of Andhra Pradesh. He is also taking very active initiative and active participation for developing the IT industry and educational institutions in our State of Andhra Pradesh.

But one of our hon. Members said that Rayalaseema was neglected. It is not true, Sir. Our Government is giving equal importance to all thirteen districts. In Kurnool District, we set up IIIT. In Kadapa, Yogi Vemana University is there. In Chittur, S.V. University is there. In Anantapur, S.K. University is there. In Tirupati, S.V. University is there. He is giving importance to industries and educational institutions in all the areas and districts. We are concentrating in one place only. Already, we made a mistake in Hyderabad as we were concentrating only on Hyderabad because of which we are suffering a lot. Now, we do not want to make that mistake.

Regarding IT people, many of the youth who are working in IT industry are in unrest because of the H1B Visa issues with the U.S. Health issues are also there. Hon. HRD Minister, you please introduce yoga in the educational institutions also so that the students get ready to face the stress levels for their future challenges. In future, the stress level is going to be very high for the children. So, please introduce yoga as a subject. I also appreciate our friend, Shri Konda Vishveshwar Reddy. He asked about social science. Social science is also required in educational institutions so that it maintains the balance in our society. In Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, you have given nine institutions. I request the hon. Minister to increase the budget. Three years are already over. Our sister, Ms. Renuka Butta, has said it rightly. We have to increase the pace of construction, then only we will be able to establish the institutions. That is why I request the hon. Minister to increase the budget. You see that the institutions should be established as soon as possible in our State.

Regarding the Staff, I request the hon. HRD Minister to look at the private deemed universities. What is the purpose of setting up the university? The purpose is to improve the research facilities in the country. But, unfortunately, all the private deemed universities are only enrolling the students and they are giving education like engineering college, but they are not concentrating on research activities. Many of the private deemed universities are meant for money only. That is why I request the hon. HRD Minister to have control over private deemed universities. I also request the hon. HRD Minister to focus on IITs, IIITs, NITs and all the national institutions for research. For that, you please increase the budget also.

Lastly, I request the hon. HRD Minister to visit all the institutions of national importance. Private deemed universities are also not following the reservation policy. You have to enforce the reservation policy in all private deemed universities. You are already doing an excellent job to improve education. I request the hon. HRD Minister to focus on these points.

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम चम्पारण) : महोदय, आपने मुझे इस ट्रिपल आई.आई.टी. अमेंडमेंट बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।...(व्यवधान) मैं सौगत राय जी से पूरी तरह से इत्तेफाक रखता हूँ कि अगर शान्ति रहती तो बोलने में ज्यादा अच्छा रहता।...(व्यवधान) यह इतिहास में पहली बार है कि लोग स्पीकर्स के ऊपर पेपर भी फेंकते हैं और माफी माँगने का काम सौगत राय जी करते हैं।...(व्यवधान) ये लोग आज तक नहीं बोले हैं।...(व्यवधान) मैं चाहूँगा कि कुछ संस्कार सब लोग दिखायें।...(व्यवधान) यह जो बिल है, यह थर्टीन शेडयूल ऑफ आंध्र प्रदेश रीऑर्गनाइजेशन एक्ट, 2014 के तहत आया है।...(व्यवधान) इसके तहत आंध्र प्रदेश को आई.आई.टी., एन.आई.टी., आई.आई.एम., आई.एस.ई.आर., सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी, पेट्रोलियम यूनिवर्सिटी, एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी आदि सारी चीजें आंध्र प्रदेश को मिल रही हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं इसका पूरी तौर पर समर्थन भी करता हूँ। जो वह डायरेक्टर और असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर के बारे में चेंज लाये हैं, वह भी ठीक है।...(व्यवधान)

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में दक्षिण के जो चार प्रदेश हैं, उनमें पूरे देश की लगभग 40 परसेंट सारी संस्थायें मौजूद हैं।...(व्यवधान) उसी तरह बिहार एक

प्रदेश है, जहाँ पर आज तक कोई इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस नहीं है।...(व्यवधान) आज मैं अपॉर्चुनिटी लेकर माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी प्रदेश की सरकार उस लायक नहीं है, तो कम से कम केन्द्र को आगे बढ़कर उसका सहयोग करना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान) बिहार की स्थिति यह है कि हर साल आठ हजार करोड़ रुपया बिहार के बच्चे दूसरे प्रदेशों में केवल शिक्षा के लिए देते हैं।...(व्यवधान) यह महात्मा गाँधी के चम्पारण सत्याग्रह का सौंवा वर्ष है, इस नाते मैं माननीय प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि प्रधानमंत्री जी की पॉलिसी भी लुक ईस्ट की है, चाहे वह देश हो, चाहे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हो, तो बिहार में भी एक इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस कम से कम खोला जाये।...(व्यवधान) आज बिहार की स्थिति यह है कि वहाँ केवल दो इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज हैं।...(व्यवधान) कोई भी, चाहे वह आई.आई.एम. हो, चाहे कोई बड़ी संस्था हो, आज तक बिहार में नहीं आयी है।...(व्यवधान) मैं जानता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार का कोई सहयोग नहीं है, बिहार सरकार को विकास से कोई मतलब नहीं है।...(व्यवधान) लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार भी उसको अलग कर दे, यह कहीं से भी उचित नहीं है।...(व्यवधान) मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि कम से कम बिहार में और खासकर के चम्पारण में एक इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस बनना चाहिए। यह महात्मा गाँधी जी के सत्याग्रह का 100वाँ वर्ष है और महात्मा गाँधी जी ने अपना पूरा समय बेतिया में पश्चिम चंपारण में बिताया था।...(व्यवधान) मोतिहारी में वे केवल उतरे थे, उससे ज्यादा उन्होंने वहाँ कुछ नहीं किया था।...(व्यवधान) वे बेतिया में रहे थे। बेतिया में आई.एन.सी. का राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन वर्ष 1939 में हुआ था।...(व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि पश्चिम चंपारण में या बेतिया लोक सभा को जो हिस्सा है, पश्चिम चंपारण लोक सभा का, उसमें कम से कम एक इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस महात्मा गाँधी जी के सत्याग्रह के 100 वर्ष पूरे होने के समय पर बनाना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)

प्रधानमंत्री जी इस अवसर पर इतने सारे कार्यक्रम कर रहे हैं, लगभग हर विभाग में कोई न कोई कार्यक्रम हो रहा है, तो माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से मेरा यह अनुरोध रहेगा कि पश्चिम चंपारण लोक सभा में भी एक इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस दें।...(व्यवधान) बिहार में कोई भी चीज बिहार की सरकार तरक्की के लिए नहीं करना चाहती है।...(व्यवधान) इसीलिए पूरे बिहार की जनता केन्द्र की तरफ मुँह करके देख रही है।...(व्यवधान) मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूँगा कि कम से कम बिहार की जनता का ध्यान रखकर के, बिहार सरकार कुछ करे या न करे, केन्द्र सरकार को आगे बढ़कर जरूर कुछ करना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)

महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।...(व्यवधान)

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा) : महोदय, आपने भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।...(व्यवधान)

विधेयक के माध्यम से भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान अधिनियम में संशोधन कर भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी डिजाइन एवं उत्पादन संस्थान, कुर्नूल (आंध्र प्रदेश) राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान बन जायेगा।...(व्यवधान) इस शैक्षणिक संस्थान को अपने छात्रों को डिग्री भी प्रदान करने का अधिकार होगा।...(व्यवधान) आशा है कि इससे देश और विशेषकर आंध्र प्रदेश में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होंगे।...(व्यवधान) सरकार पहले ही ऐसे चार संस्थानों को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान का दर्जा दे चुकी है।...(व्यवधान)यह पाँचवां संस्थान होगा। माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हैं और बिहार के बारे में भाई संजय जी ने विस्तार से अभी चर्चा की है। जिस तरीके से बिहार सरकार पर उन्होंने आक्रमण किया, वह बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है, जबकि बिहार सरकार द्वारा 500 एकड़ ज़मीन देकर पटना आईआईटी का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है, लेकिन भारत सरकार ने मात्र दो से तीन विषयों का ही कोर्स चलाने का आदेश किया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूँगा कि आप पटना आईआईटी को पूर्ण क्षमता तक उपयोग करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। बिहार में एक भी प्रौद्योगिक डिज़ाइन एवं उत्पादन संस्थान नहीं है, इसलिए संजय जी का भी माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है और मेरा भी आग्रह है कि आप ज़रूर एक संस्थान बिहार को दें जिसमें दिल्ली, कानपुर, खड़गपुर एवं मुंबई के समान सभी विषयों के कोर्स शुरू हों। पटना आईआईटी में एग्रीकल्चर एवं फूड इंजीनियरिंग की पढ़ाई भी शुरू होनी चाहिए। जल विज्ञान एवं प्योर साइंस की पढ़ाई भी शुरू होनी चाहिए, पेट्रोलियम इंजीनियरिंग की पढ़ाई होनी चाहिए, साथ-साथ पेपर इंजीनियरिंग की भी पढ़ाई होनी चाहिए। बी.फार्मा और आई.फार्मा की पढ़ाई जो वाराणसी में होती है, इन विषयों की पढ़ाई भी पटना आईआईटी में होनी चाहिए। पटना आईआईटी में जो कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम चल रहा है, वह भी कई मामलों में विवादित है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान उस ओर भी आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा। माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं निवेदन करूँगा और विशेष रूप से संजय जी की बात का समर्थन करते हुए कहूँगा कि आप बिहार के लिए सोचिए, पटना आईआईटी के लिए सोचिए और खासकर भागलपुर में जो इंजीनियरिंग कालेज है, वहां भी फैकल्टी की कमी है, उसको भी पूरा करने की कृपा करें। बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR (KRISHNAGIRI): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I express my sincere gratitude to our beloved leader *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* for being here to speak on the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017 amends the Indian Institutes of Technology Act, 2014. The Act declares certain Indian Institutes of Technology as institutions of national importance. Further, it seeks to develop new knowledge in information technology and provide manpower of global standards for the information technology industry.

As far as the appointment of the Director under the Act is concerned, there is a search-cum-selection committee which recommends names to the Central Government for the appointment of the Director of an institute. The Bill modifies the composition of the search-cum-selection committee by replacing the Director of an Indian Institute of Information Technology with the Director of an Indian Institute of Technology.

For appointment to the posts of Assistant Professor and above, the act empowers the Board of Governors of the institutes. The Bill permits the Board to appoint Assistant Professors and all the posts above that level as well.

The Bill seeks to declare the Indian Institute of Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kurnool as an institution of national importance and adds it to the Schedule of the Act which consists of other institutions of national importance. Sir, this is the need of the hour considering the fact that there is an urgent need to bridge the gap between the Government, academia and industry. Therefore declaring the 15 existing Indian Institutes of Information Technology established through public-private partnership as institutions of national importance is a welcome move. But at the same time, it should bridge the already existing urban and rural divide. It should only augment the educational infrastructure of the State and should not undermine the existing institutes.

The Bill also proposes that the Board of Governors of each Institute will comprise up to 15 members. The Chairperson is to be nominated on the recommendation of the Centre. ...(*Interruptions*) There should be one nominee each of the Central Government and the State Government concerned in the Board. Also in the Board are the Director of the Institute, one nominee each representing the industry partner and two faculty members. ...(*Interruptions*) I personally feel that there is a need for nomination of one Member of Parliament from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha in the Board.

The Bill enshrines the Senate to be the principal academic body of each Institute with powers to specify the criteria and procedure for admission to courses of study, creation of teaching and other academic posts, and specifying the academic content of programme and courses of study. ...(*Interruptions*)

The Bill proposes for a Co-ordination Forum that will deliberate on matters of common interest to all the Institutes and advising the Centre to include or exclude an institution in the Bill's schedule. The composition of the Co-ordination Forum has to be mentioned clearly. ...(*Interruptions*)

The Bill has a provision for each Institute to maintain a fund which will consist of funds from the Government and other sources including fees, grants, and donations. Further, each Institute can create a corpus fund for its long term sustainability. ...(*Interruptions*) This fund will be credited with a certain per cent of the net income of the Institute and donations made specifically towards such corpus fund.

Any dispute arising out of a contract between an Institute and any of its employees will be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration. ...(*Interruptions*) The Tribunal consists of one member appointed by the Institute, one member

nominated by the employee, and an umpire appointed by the Visitor, who is the President. There is a need to create a core forum to address any internal dispute before being referred to the Tribunal. ...(*Interruptions*)

I wish to conclude with a quote: "Ensuring quality higher education is one of the most important things we can do for future generations."

Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)

श्री गोपाल शेट्टी (मुम्बई उत्तर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे आई.आई.आई.टी. (अमेंडमेंट) बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया।...(व्यवधान) यह देश के हित में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है।...(व्यवधान) खासकर, वर्ष 2014 में जब आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य का विभाजन हुआ तो उन दिनों कांग्रेस की सरकार ने यह वादा किया था।...(व्यवधान) इस वादे को आज भारतीय जनता पार्टी और एन.डी.ए. की सरकार पूरी कर रही है।...(व्यवधान) आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना राज्य के सभी सांसद लगातार तीन सालों से इस मुद्दे को उठाते रहे और मुझे खुशी है कि जावड़ेकर जी के माध्यम से आज यह बिल पारित होगा।...(व्यवधान) वैसे यह बिल अमल में लाया है, लेकिन टेक्नीकल फॉर्मेलिटी पूरा करने के लिए हम इसे आज लोक सभा में पारित कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)

महोदय, इस बिल के माध्यम से मैं इतना ही आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा कि लोक सभा में बहुत सारे बिल्स पास होते हैं, जो जनहित में होते हैं, विद्यार्थियों के हित में होते हैं, राष्ट्र के हित में होते हैं।...(व्यवधान) लेकिन, बिल पास होने के बाद जब वह अधिकारी वर्ग के पास चला जाता है, तो उनके काम करने की जो कार्य-पद्धति है, वह पुरानी पद्धति ही है।...(व्यवधान) इतना सारा परिश्रम करने के बाद इस लोक सभा में यह बिल पास होने के बाद भी लोगों को जितना लाभ जल्दी-से-जल्दी मिलना चाहिए, वह मिलता नहीं है।...(व्यवधान) इसलिए, मैं चाहूंगा कि पार्लियामेंट में जो भी बिल पास होता है, उसका एक एकाउंटैब्लिटी सिस्टम तैयार करने का हमें एक मैकेनिज्म बनाना पड़ेगा।...(व्यवधान) अधिकारी वर्गों के पास कितने एप्लीकेशंस आए, कब आए और कितने दिनों में उन्होंने पारित किया, ऐसा कोई एकाउंटैब्लिटी सिस्टम या मैकेनिज्म अगर हम तैयार करते हैं तो देश के लोगों को बहुत बड़ा लाभ होगा।...(व्यवधान) यहां पर सरकार किसी भी पार्टी की हो, हम यहां बिल पास करते हैं, लेकिन वहां पर जो अधिकारी बैठे हैं, उनका ही राज चलता है।...(व्यवधान) वे अपने मनमाने ढंग से ही काम करते हैं और देश के लोगों को जितना लाभ होना चाहिए, वह होता नहीं है।...(व्यवधान) इसलिए, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस बात को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं।...(व्यवधान) मैं चाहूंगा कि प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी इसके बारे में एक सर्कुलर के माध्यम से आदेश देंगे, ताकि लोगों को इससे बहुत बड़ा लाभ हो।...(व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फिर से एक बार इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।...(व्यवधान) बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।...(व्यवधान)

DR. RATNA DE (NAG) (HOOGHLY): Thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity. The Indian Institute of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017 has been primarily brought before the House to amend the Indian Institutes Act, 2014 and thereby declare the Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh as an institution of national importance. I welcome it *prima facie.*

I would request the hon. Minister, Shri Prakash Javadekar to set up an Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing in my parliamentary constituency which includes, Singur. I know it is a very difficult task but I hope the hon. Minister will give a serious thought to my request.

Declaring existing institutes as the institutes of national importance is welcome but it should be done with a noble vision of spreading knowledge and information to all parts of the country and all the institutes should be vested with the best of infrastructure like labs, staff and search paraphernalia. The Government should bring in PhD faculty, If possible, foreign faculty from best universities. Only then declaring existing universities and institutes as institutions of national importance would serve the purpose. With these words I conclude. I welcome the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

श्री निहाल चन्द (गंगानगर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसलिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगा।...(व्यवधान)

मैं आप से निवेदन कर दूं कि मैं इस विधेयक के पक्ष में खड़ा हुआ हूं। संपूर्ण भारत के उच्च शिक्षा क्षेत्र को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए और गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति को सरकारी खजाने में उसका हाथ हो, इसके लिए सरकार ने अनेक योजनाओं की शुरुआत की है।...(व्यवधान) मैं इस ट्रिपल आईटी विधेयक का समर्थन कर रहा हूं। यह समर्थन राष्ट्र की सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा शिक्षा के विकास की दृष्टि से हम सभी और इस देश के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।...(व्यवधान)

प्रौद्योगिकीय ज्ञान अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है। ...(व्यवधान) वैसे तो सूचना और प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में भारत अग्रणी क्षेत्र के रूप में उभर रहा है। वर्ष 1990 के दशक से लेकर आज तक भारत ने सॉफ्टवेयर तथा अन्य कई क्षेत्रों में निरंतर वृद्धि की है।...(व्यवधान) आईआईटी के विकास के क्षेत्र में मानव शक्ति की आवश्यकता भी बढ़ गई है। अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मानव शक्ति के लिए एक समान उद्देश्य के कारण शिक्षा तथा सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी एक महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्था के रूप में मानी गई है।...(व्यवधान) यह एक पाँचवी इकाई है। इलाहाबाद, ग्वालियर, जबलपुर और कांचीपुरम के बाद पाँचवीं इकाई की शुरुआत आंध्र प्रदेश में हुई है।...(व्यवधान) इसके लिए केंद्र सरकार ने अपने खजाने से 20 करोड़ रूपये की राशि जारी की है। मैं अपनी तरफ से इसके लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा।...(व्यवधान)

मैं सिर्फ इतना निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि एक पाँचवी इकाई के रूप में इसकी जो शुरुआत हुई है, इस संबंध में मैं दो–तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूं।...(व्यवधान)

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: You can give me your suggestions in writing. I will incorporate them.

Sir, I very much thank the Members who have participated in the discussion; S/Shri Pralhad Joshi, Ladu Kishore Swain, Rahul Shewale, Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, P.K. Biju, M. Srinivasa Rao, Kaushalendra Kumar, Ashok Kumar, Gopal Shetty, Nehal Chand, Prof. Saugata Roy, Shrimati Renuka, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal and Shrimati Ratna De. इस पर सब ने एक तरह से समर्थन दिया है, इसलिए मैं उनका शुक्रगुजार हूं। एक मुद्दा उठा कि ट्रिपल आईटी का एजुकेशन पुअर क्वालिटी का नहीं चाहिए, बल्कि स्टैंडर्डाइजेशन चाहिए और नई–नई शाखाएं होनी चाहिए। मैं बिल्कुल यह मानता हूं और प्रो. सौगत राय जी ने भी कहा and that is very important because we lack in hardware sector. We have not produced Facebook, Twitter, Google or any other browser. We have not come out with that kind of utility. So, we must improve the skills and that is our agenda.

The second thing is about employability. Today, IIIT's employability is very good but it can be further improved. We have to take them on case to case basis and see which institutes are lacking. Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy has given a very valuable suggestion. With him, I am going to visit IIIT, Hyderabad. Every institute has to learn from each other. He has given a very important suggestion regarding humanity branch. Our friend has also suggested Yoga. It is because the professionals must understand the behaviour of the customers, people and citizens around and as to what are their expectations Accordingly, you have to tailor the product. Therefore, that increases the employability. Shri Pralhad Joshi has discussed about hackathon. That is a very important initiative and this year, we will expand it. I am hoping that this year, more than 60,000 students will participate. That is hands on training for four months. That will happen. My Odisha friend will excuse me. We have already got Berhampur IISER. As far as OUAT Agriculture is concerned, I will definitely pass on this request to the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

Then, Shri Rahul Shewale has given a very good suggestion that there has to be at least one year notice. That is also definitely a demand. It is not to be done by the Government, but it has to be done by the companies and they will take care.

As has been rightly mentioned, the appointment of IIIT Director cannot be done by another IIIT Director. It can be taken as an act of self-interest. Therefore, it has to be one step above. The BoG will not only promote the teachers, but will also employ new associate professors and professors. Therefore, in BoG, the Director has always got weightage and that will be there.

Another good thing, as Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy has said, is about foreign faculty, foreign students and the concept of learning in diversity. I think that is very valuable and important suggestion. As far as corporate social responsibility is concerned, institute's social responsibility is not Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. As you all know, we are going ahead in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Let me tell Shri Kaushalendra Kumar Ji and Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal Ji that we have Central University in Motihari, IIT and NIT in Patna, IIM in Bodh Gaya and this year we have started IIIT in Bhagalpur. So, there are so many Central Institutes in Bihar. We do not discriminate any State. We work for the whole of India. Shri P.K. Biju has mentioned about GER. In this connection, I would like to tell you that our GER has now passed 26 per cent and we will achieve 30 per cent by 2020. I am very sure about it. He has said about good recruitment. That is very important. This good recruitment is the most important factor in faculty selection. That is what we have said that merit-based selection is essential and upgradation and upskilling of the faculty and faculty development programme is also important.

The Tribal and Central Universities in Andhra Pradesh is also on track. It will not lag behind. The Bills are in circulation and I hope that if everything goes well, then in this Session it can come. Let us see. All institutes and infrastructure would be completed. Before 2019 elections, you will be proud to say what we have completed. Do not worry. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar Ji let me tell you that IIT Patna has six engineering disciplines, that is, chemicals, civil, electrical, mechanical, material sciences and computer sciences and three science courses, that is, physics, chemistry and maths and there is also B.Tech, M.Tech, Ph.D. and M.Sc. So, the IIT Patna is a full-fledged institute and is one of our pride possession institutes. Therefore, I welcome you all and thank everybody. I hope that when it will be put to vote, you will all support it. Thank you everyone.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Institutes of Information Technology Act, 2014, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Sir, since the House is not in order, I am not able to move my amendment...(*Interruptions*). Most of the Members are in the well. So, it is not proper to move the amendment. Therefore, I am not able to move the amendment...(*Interruptions*).

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.